

FLASH IMPENDS BETWEEN BERLIN AND BRUNSWICK?

Minister Tells
on China
Russia: Victorious Ebert Party Wins 65 Per Cent of Assembly Seats.

D. C., Jan. 21.—[By Press.]—Viscount, minister for an audience today of the Japanese parliament, declared that Japan's intention to send a detachment of a free and unfettered nation life, "the spirit of justice and peace," was "determined to pursue a clean policy in all its interests."

Minister, whose address to the Japanese embassy a public tonight, said that Paris had decided that the peace would be solid and lasting and the seven-year break of war for ages that Japan had decided to all sincerity with its realization of plans for the accomplishment of these.

ly to Russia.

China discussed at length with Russia and saved its friendship for.

He reviewed the results of the allied expedition and said that, now the Czechoslovak forces the primary object of their undertaking was accomplished. The minister, however, that it was necessary in some troops in eastern.

to put in full sympathy their present

the minister, "and we

genuine hope that the movement made by patriotic various parts in Russia

the formation of a unified and

revenue may be crowned

Not Interfered.

the intention whatever to internal politics of Russia, but our policy be influenced by taking advantage of the selfless aims of patriotic aggression."

Japan was par-

ent to deal in a spirit of

endless with all the

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revenue affecting Chinese

Winnipeg in Berlin.

Both the Majority Socialists ap-

party had elected Philip Scheide-

nrich Fischer, Wilhelm Pfann-

Robert Schmidt, and Hugo

Haase, the Independent Socialists,

the Free

the Majority Socialists five,

the Social Democrats five,

the Spartacists and the German

the German People's party, two, and

the Socialists, three.

Winnipeg, which was considered

the capital of the Spartacists and the German

the Majority Socialists, the Majority So-

are reported to have secured

seats out of eleven.

return from the republic of

Germany, seventeen seats; German Dem-

atic National party, one, and

Independent Socialists, German

People's party, and Centrists none.

Winfred Haas Apparent Winner.

In Berlin the National People's party

eight seats, the German Dem-

ocratic National party, five,

the Social Democrats, one, of whom is

Leopold Fehrenbach, former pres-

ident of the reichstag. Ludwig Haas,

center of the interior, was suc-

cessfully a candidate of the German Dem-

ocratic party.

Complete returns show that the

electorate polled 1,234,041 votes; Ma-

jority Socialists, 2,603,422; Independent

Democrats, 401,187; Christian People's

110,1137; the German People's

288,157; and the Conservatives,

Weimar Gets Assembly.

OPENHAGEN, Jan. 21.—The new

assembly will meet at

the capital of the grand duchy

Wilhelm-Eisenach, according to

Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. This was

based upon a conference between

the German government and the

the German ministry after they

agreed that the session ought to

be held in a non-Prussian town.

REDS LOSE ALONG RHINE

BY EDWIN L. JAMES.
Chicago New York Times Cable.
(Copyright: 1919.)

OPENHAGEN, Jan. 21.—The Centrists

the Rhine for the German

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ARMOUR DENIES COMBINE EXISTS AMONG PACKERS

Takes Stand at Capital in
Fight to Repel U. S.
Control.

(Continued from first page.)

is attempting to dominate the wholesale grocery business is untrue; its total interest, in this line, being only 4.6 per cent of its general business.

That the company does not own and has no interest in the canneries which pack salmon, tuna, or other fish or vegetables.

That Armour & Co. has no intention of engaging in the retail business.

Not Based on Agreement.

That the percentage purchase chart prepared by the federal trade commission shows merely the proportions as developed during years of business, but is not based on agreement between the packers.

That the business of Armour & Co. is conducted in accord with the highest and best business ethics of the day, and that the purpose is to give the best possible service to the public.

That during the last eighteen years, including the year 1918, the earnings of Armour & Co. on the actual investment and appraised value of the business averaged 8.9 per cent.

Mr. Armour concluded with a declaration that passage of the proposed legislation would seriously affect business conditions in general.

Change Would Reach Far.

"If a monkey wrench is thrown into the gears of this business, its effect will not be confined to the meat packing industry," said Mr. Armour. "If the ability of the packing industry to properly function is impaired it will affect the live stock industry, and it, in turn, will affect corn prices. Wheat will then be drawn in, and so will bread and so will laundry. So will every thing that has for its basis the wealth produced by agriculture."

"The theories on which pending legislation is based are not constructive; they are not progressive. They are reactionary. They would disrupt the great manufacturing and marketing machine which half a century of enterprise has evolved and the results would be detrimental, not alone to the leading industry of the nation, but even more so to that portion of the public which produces and which consumes food, and which must have food brought within its reach in shape to eat."

Brings Up Yards Company.

One of the matters not dealt with in Mr. Armour's formal statement regarding which he was questioned was the financial history of the Chicago Union Stock Yards company. Representative Doremus of Michigan brought up the topic.

"Is Mr. Colver's testimony regarding the incorporation of the Union Stock Yards company under the law of Maine substantially correct?" asked Mr. Doremus. "I prefer particularly to incorporation by yourself and Mr. Prince of Boston of the company at a capitalization of \$1,000,000 and the subsequent increase to \$8,000,000, without adding a dollar of cash." Mr. Colver testified. I believe that your cash contribution to the capital stock of the corporation was \$194,000."

"I don't know just how much it was, but I can get the figures for you," replied Mr. Armour.

No Cash for Increase.

"Is it true that the stock was increased without any additional cash investment, making your holdings worth something more than \$1,000,000?"

"That is true, but the value was there," said Mr. Armour. "I think the value of the stock yards is very much more than \$8,000,000."

"And the \$7,000,000 was not water?"

"No, sir."

Chairman Sims questioned him regarding the government ownership of stock and refrigerator cars and the branching out by the packers in other lines of business.

"I saw your loss in the operation of private cars last year. I should think the packers would be glad to have the railroads take over these cars," said Representative Sims.

"I think our position on that is quite clear," replied Mr. Armour. "We have no objection to being relieved of the private cars providing we can get some cars to prosecute our business from day to day."

Doubts Ability of Railways.

"But you question whether or not the railroads would do so?" queried Mr. Sims.

"I question it very much," answered Mr. Armour.

You have shown how the packing companies engaged in other business," continued Mr. Sims. "In so far as a

Packers' Agent, \$32,400 a Year Man, Tells Senators of Aiding U. S. as Labor of Love

(By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Thomas F. Logan, packers' lobbyist, told the senate agriculture committee today how he went abroad last November in company with Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the shipping board, and Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, and sat with them in international conferences held for the purpose of supplying Europe with food from New Jersey.

Mr. Logan admitted his salary from various employers aggregated \$2,700 a month and that this was paid to him while abroad with Mr. Hurley and Mr. Hoover. The cost of the trip, the government of the United States was paying his expenses abroad, he stated. Mr. Hurley knew about his connections with the packers, he testified.

Senators questioned Mr. Logan closely in an effort to establish a connection between packers' products and the movement to feed Europe. Mr. Logan vigorously denied he ever communicated with the packers while he was abroad and admitted that it was generally conceded in the conferences that America would have to feed Europe.

Committee Quizzed. Witnesses

One of the committee directed many searching questions at Mr. Logan to bring out his activities among government officials in Washington on behalf of interests which he represented. Mr. Logan, formerly a newspaper man, said he had given up active newspaper work some time ago to devote all of his attention to his present work.

He is still retained as the technical head of the Washington bureau of the Philadelphia Inquirer, he stated, but the money he receives from this source pays to other men who do the real work, Mr. Logan explained that he was retained as the technical head of the Washington bureau of the Philadelphia Inquirer, he stated, but the money he receives from this source pays to other men who do the real work.

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ELL & CO
Clearance Sale
Oriental and
American
RUGS

THIEVES STILL FALLING OUT; 3 MORE DEAD

Gambler, 'Peacock' Cherin, and Car Robber Latest Victims.

Three times yesterday the law of the underworld claimed its pay with death. Peter Badorf, gambler, believed by the police to have been shot by other gamblers on Jan. 15, died last night at the Post Graduate hospital. He was shot just two days before Charles Stillwell, burglar and store robber, was shot in Barney Grogan's club yesterday morning.

South side gambling habitués have told the police that Badorf to the hour of his death was running two dice games. One of these was at Fifty-eighth street and Calumet avenue, and the other at Fifty-first street and Wentworth avenue. He had left the former place only a few minutes before he was shot.

The Day's Two Slayings.

The attack on Badorf was the first of four that came in quick succession. The two who were shot and killed yesterday are:

"Jimmy" Cherin, the peacock of the underworld, bandit, gunman, automobile thief, "mob leader"; shot to death in a stolen car at Stickney.

"Rex" De Brouse, alias "Rex," master freight thief; shot nine times and thrown from auto at Ninetieth and South State streets.

Pulled into Car; Slain.

Badorf, just after he was shot, said men had held him up and shot him. He was known as a gambler, the police are convinced that gamblers had revenge upon him. An eyewitness of the shooting declared two well dressed men, one wearing a fur collar, shot Badorf.

They got out of a large, handsome limousine car, the witness said, talked a little with Badorf, pulled him into the car and then as the machine rolled off three of his body out.

The deaths of "Jimmy" Cherin and "Tony" De Brouse remove two criminals who have caused the police of Chicago much worry. Coming so close in the heels of the murder of Charlie Stillwell, "spider man," or climbing sugar, the police see a link between the chain of events.

Open Warfare in Underworld.

They think there must be open warfare in the underworld, rivalry, vengeance, punishment. The police say that Stillwell's "mob" and Cherin's "mob" intermingled more or less.

Both men, and members of the underworld, men who might kill them if they had a chance, the police say. Cherin especially had foes. Among his masters he insisted upon being the boss of the walk, king and dictator.

The police say that in "split of split" he would insist upon the lion's share. They say that he knew the outstanding characters of the underworld, was once a "pal" of Edward Weid, hanged for murder some months ago; ran with Henry Higgins, Eddie Thompson and others of their ilk.

Cherin Issues a Denial.

Barney Grogan called up THE TRIBUNE last night to deny that he had stated that he saw Frank Maroney and Frank Weaver with Stillwell just previous to the murder.

Neither Maroney nor Maroney was a member of my club," Grogan said. "And I never saw Stillwell in my life to know him."

Shot in Stolen Car.

Two motorcycle men, those who had made the arrest, answered the call. They were waylaid by the "mob" and beaten up. Both went to a hospital. Cherin was shot three times, just under the right ear. An army revolver lay at his finger tips. It had not been discharged. The body was found in a Ford car, near Stickney, after shots were fired and after two men were seen running away.

The machine was afterward identified as having been stolen from W. F. Miller, 105 South State street, day before yesterday while standing in front of that address.

Saw Slayers Run Away.

William Buelow, a deputy sheriff, who lives a block from the scene of the murder, said he heard the shots and men run.

Cherin was sitting in the back seat with his slayer. A third man, driver of the car, had just borrowed a pail of water from a saloon for the radiator.

William Herman, bartender at the saloon, Seventy-ninth and State street road, said he thought he could identify the men.

The body was taken to the morgue in Clearing. Cherin was married and had a little daughter about 3 years old. He died at the home of his father, 1121 South Lincoln street. The elder Cherin, something of a politician, has a city hall job.

"Jimmy" body was identified by Detective Sergeant Charles McShane of the auto detail, who knew him as an auto thief and "specialist in Fords."

Father Saved His Often.

It was suggested to the police last night that maybe the misdirected good intentions of relatives of Cherin caused his death. Dominick Cherin, father of the murdered bandit, has often pleaded with the police for his son.

Arrested time and time again, the only punishment the boy ever received was a short term in the bridewell.

It was pointed out that members of Cherin's family may have paid for his immunity with information and that the other bandits believed him guilty of it and so killed him.

Cherin's police record began when he was 14 years old. His arrests were almost innumerable. He was a suspect in the well known pay roll robbery and murder, in the Schulze Baking company pay roll robbery, in the murder of Simon Levy. In the Winslow murder he was the only suspect not sent to the penitentiary and Weid was hanged.

Only a few days ago Cherin and

1 OF 3
See Announcement in
Next Saturday's Chicago Tribune

"THE PRICE"
"Peacock of Underworld," Who
Is Believed to Have Been
Slain by Fellow Thieves.



James Cherin

CHICAGO FLYERS, RICH IN MEDALS, BACK TO U.S.A.

"Red" Graham, Dorsey, Reno, Ludlow, and Erwin Dazzling Heroes.

BY C. V. JULIAN.

New York, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—With the arrival here today of five aviators from Chicago the display of war decorations about the port offices at Hoboken became positively dazzling. Such an array of medals as those worn by the Chicago flyers hasn't been seen in New York for many a day.

The Chicago flyers, who made air history in France and in Italy, came in on the transports George Washington and the Giuseppe Verdi, the first from France, the latter from Italy. They were:

Quartet of Heroes.
Lieut. Percy (Red) Graham, 1529 East Sixty-sixth place, quarter back on the University of Chicago football team in 1916, holder of the world's indoor polo vault record, and possessor of the American D. S. C. and the Croix de Guerre.

Lieut. W. P. Erwin, 6054 Woodlawn avenue, called the "king of the American aces," possessor of the American D. S. C., the Croix de Guerre, and the war medal of the Aero Club of America.

Lieut. George Dorsey, 1124 East Fifty-second street, son of Prof. George A. Dorsey, formerly of the University of Chicago, possessor of the reputation of being one of the most dangerous "ground strafers" in the business and the bearer of a charmed life. Lieut. Dorsey was a member of THE TRIBUNE staff when he enlisted. Aviator Graham has Dorsey invariably came back from a flight with his plane literally riddled with German machine gun bullets, but without a scratch on his person.

Lieut. George H. Ludlow of Evansville, naval flyer attached to the American forces in Italy, possessor of the Italian war cross.

Lieut. Leonard Reno, 5927 Kenmore avenue, once of the Lafayette escadrille, reported lost, decorated and noted as valiant air fighter.

Thrills of Air Battle.

One of the most thrilling stories of the war in the clouds that has come back to America was told by "Red" Graham, in which two Chicago aviators were the heroes. One of them, Lieut. William Vail, lost his right leg as a result, and lay for ten hours in an open field with one leg gone and his skull fractured. The other aviator was Joe Pegues, who captained the University of Chicago baseball team on its trip to Japan.

On Oct. 20 Pegues and Vail were out on patrol and not lost in the clouds," Graham related. "Pegues encountered a German biplane and shot it down, but a moment later five Fokkers descended toward him from the clouds above.

Vail Lends a Hand.

As the Fokkers attacked Pegues and Vail shot out of the clouds above and attacked them. Almost simultaneously five more Fokkers appeared above Vail and attacked.

Pegues and Vail were sandwiched between them. Vail was shot down and fell back of the German lines. We learned later that he lay there for ten hours with his skull fractured and his right leg shattered by an explosive machine gun bullet. He recovered, however, and may be ordered home.

Dorsey's Narrow Squeak.

Lieut. Dorsey is officially credited with two German planes and unofficial records give him credit for six. He spent most of his time flying with the British at Cambrai and his air victories were won by sending the German airmen down in flames. On one occasion he was attacked by eight German planes at a height of 8,000 feet and his arm was hit by a machine gun bullet. Guiding his plane with his hands he escaped and got back to his own lines.

For the last month of the war Dorsey flew with the Americans. His specialty, according to Lieut. Graham, was "ground strafing," which consists of flying low and attacking German gunners and infantrymen in their trenches.

Bore a Charmed Life.

"There is no work more dangerous than ground strafing," said Lieut. Graham, "but Dorsey had a charmed life. He would come back every time with his plane riddled, but he seldom had a scratch."

Erwin Reno was once a lieutenant in the Lafayette escadrille, then a naval aviator from an Italian base off the Austrian stronghold of Pola.

He has been decorated for bravery. His plane, "King of Aces,"

Lieut. W. P. Erwin, who was a pianist before the war, earned his title

of "king of the American aces" by a most brilliant exploit of the air.

The story is told in the official citations which go with the medals he won.

He won the D. S. C. when he under took a personally conducted campaign against a German battery. Flying low, he shot a German officer off his horse when he tried to escape, drove the gunners into dugouts, and kept them there till American infantry arrived and took them prisoner.

Hero in Third Flight.

Lieut. Erwin went to France as a cadet in October, 1917, and on his return to the States was killed, but brought the plane back to his own lines. For that he was awarded the Croix de Guerre.

At Chatou Thierly last August, Erwin and a French aviator were attacked by ten biplane planes and the French flyer was forced down. The broken and the plane shot full of holes, a 4,000 pound bomb dropped into the "falling leaf."

The German thought he was out of commission and abandoned him, but at 1,000 feet he righted his plane in spite of its crippled condition and got back to his own air base before the Germans came to.

There are scores of soldiers who have been augmenting their pay by working in stores during their spare time. Many of the men have made allotments to dependents and this, with payments on war risk insurance and Liberty bonds leaves little cash for the men on pay days.

With the scheduled arrival of two battalions next Monday with troops from France, officials of the port expect to add from 20,000 to 50,000 troops a week in the future.

The chief of staff today outlined plans for a huge stadium at which the army will give shows for the returning men. A company of actors, all members of the debarkation force, now are touring the east to raise funds with which to open and operate the theater.

If I could give you the total of our casualties there would be no need for me to tell you what we went through, for you would understand," wrote Capt. Ray Puffer of Chicago to one of the officers who returned today. Before the other officer received the letter Capt. Puffer had been killed by a machine gun bullet through his forehead.

The returned officers told of three divisions of the port. Skipping the usual military preamble, it reads that it is the uniform shall hereafter work at any

civilian work.

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with the foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1—South shore—south park plan.
- 2—Modernize Chicago water department.
- 3—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue link-development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
- 4—Complete railroad terminals under way and develop other new terminals.
- 5—Build boulevards along the drainage canals and connect them with the park system.
- 6—Lessen the Smoke Horror.

THE BOXING BILL AND OUR MORALS.

The Rev. Melbourne P. Boynton at a meeting of the Baptist ministers' conference said: "We are not opposed to boxing as a game or a sport, but we are opposed to its commercialism and we may not oppose the proposed bill if it is not a box office affair."

People who hope that Americans are about to become less afraid of some forceful manifestations of life and less afraid of the consequences of them hope that morality will not always be repressive in this country. Morality sometimes fails constructively. It fails to recognize essential demands of life. It becomes elimination and merely elimination. The prevailing idea in the world now, the prevailing moral and political idea, is one of repression and elimination. It is custodial. From the league of nations to the American constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and use of alcoholic beverages, the idea is that some authority must ride here constantly upon human activities.

Repression, unmodified, unreflective, and unthinking, always has defeated the aims which it had. There is steam in the pot of life. Screw the lid down tight and the forces will gather beneath it and blow the lid to the ceiling.

We have voted the United States dry. We have subscribed to doctrines of national and international custody. The individual must be herded to see that his conduct is precise. The nations must be herded to see that their conduct is precise. Some one must watch every one. Life, by statute, by organic law and international agreement, is about to become a majestic policeman, able to raise a hand and stop anything or everything.

The difficulty is that it cannot be done. Repression works for a while. Then it fails to work. It does not change the essentials of living. It does not make red blood corpuscles yellow; it does not take youth from youth.

Moral reform must be constructive as well as repressive. We hope that the Illinois legislature is about to pass a bill legalizing boxing and we hope that it is not to be a kindergarten bill. The Rev. Mr. Boynton spoke in censure of commercialism. Suppose we cease to erect straw men and look at facts.

We know, for instance, that no matter how valuable it might be to the moral and physical well-being of a great number of young men in Illinois that there should be legalized boxing in this state, that the rest of us, it is not from any excessive consciousness of their own virtue and still less with any idea of teasing any one of the side of the Atlantic, but precisely because she is so distant from our territorial problems of Europe and feels that the only contribution that she can make to our discussions is in the realm of ideas.

The true settlement will not be pure American or pure European. . . . America will constantly be referring European proposals to the test of the ideal; we on our side will constantly be plugging American ideals in the cold bath of facts.

Europe is willing to have us submit ideas and it is willing to accept them if they stand the cold bath. That must be our test of ideas as they are to be applied to us.

sort of adventure, physical outlet, and recreation in a country which for the time being is devoting itself extraordinarily to restraint.

OUR NEED FOR "FLU" NURSES.

Complaint from numerous graduate nurses against the plan of encouraging young women to take up "short term nursing" is readily understood but not made valid thereby.

The nurses who have spent several years in diligent study to prepare themselves for highly specialized sick room service seem to be obsessed by a fear that their high talents will be rendered useless by the introduction of nurses of small training who will be satisfied with less pay. This does not state the problem.

The need is not for highly specialized nurses; rather, it should be said that the great increase in demand for sick room attendance does not contemplate the graduate nurse. The graduate nurse always has had more demands upon her time and intelligence than she could meet. She is particularly fitted for the care of cases requiring a considerable degree of medical skill and in this branch of her art she can never be supplanted, for certainly medical science will see to it that each patient is devoted the degree of skill required by the complexity of the illness.

But the present situation is that of a great many cases of illness, endangering the lives of thousands of persons. Few of these cases require the services of the graduate nurse. A great many are crying out for ordinary, and as Dr. Robertson has said, "housekeeping attention." It is only necessary that nurses for these simple, yet potentially dangerous, cases should know the fundamentals of sick room aid and have some sense of the conduct of the house wherein a patient lies ill.

The proposition seems hardly to admit of opposition. The graduate nurses need not fear for their special standing in the community; it will be as distinct as ever. The need is for the young women who may be made fit to attend the sick by a six months' or a year's course under competent direction.

ERASING THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

In spite of the protests voiced in the United States senate, the suggestion that the Monroe doctrine is declining in virtue seems to have gained considerable currency. And this decline of the most emphatic of American declarations appears to be founded on ideas of what the league of nations proposes to achieve.

If the league of nations exercises a benign paternalism over the affairs of the whole world and of all the specific activities of all peoples, there is no longer any need for the Monroe doctrine.

It is hardly worth Mr. Wilson's while to tell us that our Monroe doctrine is safe while at the same time he industriously is recommending with the utmost warmth an enterprise which appears to be nothing more than an absorbent extension of the same principle.

Indeed, Mr. Wilson seems to have been so successful in his mission that he already has made one disciple, in the person of Garcia Aranha, a Brazilian diplomatist, who is so profoundly converted to the league of nations that he completely deserts the Monroe doctrine and is totally beleaguered.

"The Monroe doctrine," says he, "is swallowed up in the new league. Besides, the United States has, by intervening in the affairs of Europe, made it impossible longer to claim that Europe has no longer right to interfere in America."

What shall Americans think of this? We have been of the opinion that, far from "intervening in the affairs of Europe," we were fighting for a human principle, seeking to whip Germans before they got a chance to whip us. And now, because our conflict with Germany is advantageously termed "intervening" we are to lose our own American principles!

Let us set Mr. Aranha's verdict against one in the London Times, as follows:

"Only so far as the new peace conference is to be the embodiment of certain principles which will make for peace, justice, and progress has America any real and living interest in its work. If, then, she takes more about principles than the rest of us, it is not from any excessive consciousness of her own virtue and still less with any idea of teasing any one of the side of the Atlantic, but precisely because she is so distant from our territorial problems of Europe and feels that the only contribution that she can make to our discussions is in the realm of ideas."

The true settlement will not be pure American or pure European. . . . America will constantly be referring European proposals to the test of the ideal; we on our side will constantly be plugging American ideals in the cold bath of facts."

Europe is willing to have us submit ideas and it is willing to accept them if they stand the cold bath. That must be our test of ideas as they are to be applied to us.

The boy may be taken out by the undertow, if he is swimming, and there is no demand for the closing of the bathing beaches. He may be killed by a carelessly thrown bat in baseball and there is no demand for the forbidding of the playing of baseball. He even may be killed under a mass of players in a football game and there is no successful protest against the game.

Heavyweight prize fighters have no greater ability to hurt each other than have featherweight prize fighters and yet we could have a featherweight championship contest here in Chicago under a state boxing law, but could not, we know, without vehement protest, have a heavyweight contest.

If Jess Willard and Bombarier Wells were to fight here and if Wells, as we suspect would happen quickly, were to be knocked cold, it would strike our moralistic fancy as brutal. Wells probably would be eating several slices of roast beef a half hour later, but our moralistic imagination would be flabbergasted.

The Tribune's sporting pages probably would make the Willard-Wells fight repulsive morally—but not physically—by printing much about it in advance. The trouble with us is that we do not much with nonessentialities. Printers' ink does not make a contest, otherwise proper, unclean, or immoral.

Commercialism in itself does not make a sport unclean. It does not damage a man morally or a sport morally because the man has trained himself to a high degree of physical ability and skill because he can make money by attaining that degree.

The best baseball players are the highest paid baseball players. The skill of professionalism always is needed for the stimulation of amateurs. We might as well be honest in the endeavor to promote boxing in Illinois. If the crooked promoter can be kept out he ought to be kept out, but boxing is not a kindergarten game is not intended to be, and would be valueless if it were one.

A proper state commission administering a proper state law can keep it honest. That is what we need and we do need boxing if we are to offer any

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

THE YOUNG GIRL TO THE NEW MOON.
O crescent Moon,
Hung in the pale sky.
A new month
Is cradled in your shining arms,
And that month holds
My wedding-day.
Touch it, I pray you,
With your
Ever-recurring, tender radiance;
Imbue it with the charm
Of your own imperishable Dream!

INTS.
THE only economy in grand opera is practiced by the singers, as the pigeon song in yesterday's paper illustrates. The only opera singer that ever spent a dollar without coming down with brain fever is Mary Garden. For one thing, she buys her opera seats, and is one of the management's best customers.

MR. BERNARD SHAW seems not to be able to get rid of his ideas in English newspapers, so he turns to the United States.

THOSE ELKS WILL RIDE ANYTHING.

I remember, once years ago, they held their Grand Lodge in Buffalo. And at the same time we were having a festival, and trying to raise some money. We had a hurdy-gurdy, among other things. Well, a lot of those Elks just took that hurdy-gurdy away from us. They kept it going for three days—and nights! They charged a dollar a ride, and every Elk must have ridden a dozen times. They went all over town in it.

FREE Ireland was proclaimed yesterday, in the Irish language, except when there was no Irish equivalent for the English word. Thus, this new declaration of independence may have begun: "Whin in the coorse iv human events—"

SMALL TOWN STUFF.

(From the Milwaukee Journal.)

When Miss Julia Allen, her niece, Miss Cole, and several of their guests, packed in two large touring cars, driven by liveried chauffeurs, and enveloped in less robes de voyageur, would start out for Gogebic to spend a month, or to some other point for a lesser stay, as they frequently did each summer, so had the immigrants been so fortunate to see them departing, would have had seven days' gossip topic as to the color of the lovely Miss Cole's automobile, the personnel of the party, and other details.

PLANS for "Chicago Beautiful" always make us think of the ladies and gentlemen of the Restoration who spent much thought on beautifying themselves, but wasted no time in washing them-selves.

AN EARNEST PRAYER.

O Lord, have mercy on me soul;
Ye ken A'm I an awfu' hola.
That thin sin man pay th' toll
I ken fu' weel;

But can ye ha' bit comfort dole
Oot tae yer chiel?

Ye manu man thik th' blame's o'mine;

Twas nae wai' on yell fell design

That I see often made the Line

Wi' puir curse.

Noo, winna ye, for auld lang syne,

Please lift this curse!

Some puir folk think my plig's a treat;

They smile an' mock a stumblin' feit

Noo, Lord, I dinna think 'tis meet—

Nor ae bit funny.

Ma task's ay hard—it gars me greet;

I write for money!

MAC.

A NEW YORK gentleman, recently back from Europe, makes the point that the Constitution of the United States would never have been framed if there had been a press gallery to advertise every little difference and friction between the states.

"THEY hall the new regime with joy."—The Tribune.

In accents wild.

LIFE'S LITTLE MYSTERIES.

Sir: I know why, in restaurants, they put sand in spinach; I even have a hazy notion as to why they open boiled eggs with a potato masher; but the thing which defies my fertile imagination is why the unfaithful salesman-husband is always a "\$10,000 a year man."

W. S.
R. W. S.

AMONG those voting in the Bavarian diet elections were the patients from the Lautracht Idiot asylum. As they exercised as much intelligence as many of the registered voters, it was as fair for one side of the same as for the other.

SONG.

When this old world was gay and young,
And Life was thoughtless as a flower,
He sate his fragrant fields among
And piped away the golden hour.

But on a day, into the gloom

Of woodlands deep he wandered far.

And there he found a pale, pale bloom

That seemed to him a fallen star.

But soon it dropped, and soon it died.

And Life knew not which way to go.

Until in heaven he thought he spied

His withered blossom gleam and glow.

Twas Hebeus he then adored,

White rained bright tears from out his eyes—

The first libation ever poured

For Jove's first soul in paradise.

LAURA BLACKBURN.

WHO is the most popular writer in the English language? You never would guess, so well tell you. Nat Gould.

ZERO IN ADVERTISING.

(From the Huntington, Ind., Press.)

Business Chance—On account of my eyes I offer for sale or trade my moving picture theater in Warren, Ind. Only one in town. C. V. Darrow.

THE NATIONAL CANNERS' ASSOCIATION is in convention this week. May we not recommend to it Mr. Wilson's favorite rubber stamp?

NO DOUBT.

General Plummer of the British army is standing by to prevent leaks at the Peace Conference.

PAN.

HOW travel educates one! W. W. A. writes from Vladivostok that Dr. W. K. Kwak is in real business there.

AN OYSTER expert from the east never eats 'em there. He waits till he gets to Chicago.

THE ALLEY CAT.

(About two jumps behind Amy Lowell.)

The alley cat balances on the thin edge of a barrel, Delving with discriminating claw for sustenance. Hidden beneath the sordidness of men; The prophet flame of one who sees a soul Tangled and snarled in rank worldliness.

THE divine fire of another Socrates

Hidden spark of immortality

Hidden spark beneath the sordidness of men;

The prophet flame of one who sees a soul

Tangled and snarled in rank worldliness.

M. A. S.

SITUATION wanted an housekeeper for bachelor or gentleman; experienced—"Trib wanted.

A neat distinction.

TIGHT SKIRTS Delay Trains, Figures Show.

And what they show is seldom worth looking at.

A FALSE spring always produces a crop of false spring poetry.

CHARGES 'CAVE MAN' WOOS WITH DEADLY POISON

Woman Says He Chose New Way Because Pistol Was Too Noisy.

There is a certain steadfastness of purpose in the way of Morris Parzio with women that smacks of the delightful old days of the stone age, and makes him quite irresistible as a wooer. Mrs. Eleanor Gayton, who learned about cavemen from him, is now convalescing at the county hospital.

Mr. Parzio conducts a meat market at 1143 West Harrison street, where occurred their first meeting in December of 1916. Mrs. Gayton came in as a customer, but the business amicably ripened into acquaintance. Mr. Parzio drugged her and removing her to a house at 506 South Racine avenue, she says.

At that time she was 18 and single. Later she met and loved John Gayton. They were married. The butcher Lochnivar was exceedingly enraged, she said, and told her "I'll get you yet."

Carried Off in Auto.

It was last Monday night. Mrs. Gayton, who is separated from her husband, was at the home of her sister, Mrs. Fred Patzman, 324 South Wells street. She says Parzio seized her while she was entering the home, carried her to an automobile and conducted her to his home, over the butcher shop at 1143 West Harrison. Then he asked:

"Will you marry me?"

"No."

"All right, I'll kill you," she quotes him as saying.

He drew a revolver, pointed it at her and then said:

"No, if I shoot you it will make too much noise. I think I'll just rap you over the head, or how do you wish to die?"

Mixes Bumper of Poison.

She expressed a preference for poison. So he got a bottle of bichloride of mercury and forced her to drink it, she says. She became ill. He expressed regret and gave her olive oil as an antidote. Then he asked her:

"Now, will you marry me?"

Mrs. Gayton was too weak to reply. He summoned a physician who had her sent to the county hospital.

Parzio Under Arrest.

Detective Sergeant William Begley and John Adams of the Deering station arrested Parzio last night. He is being held, pending Mrs. Gayton's recovery. He denied forcing the woman to drink poison or threatening her with a revolver.

"Will you marry him?" a reporter asked her last night.

"No."

Lowden Urges Jan. 26 Be Observed as Polish Day

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 20.—Gov. Lowden issued a statement today expressing the hope that Sunday, Jan. 26, will be appropriately observed as Polish Day. On that day at Warsaw delegates will meet to form a government for the new nation.

"It would hearten and strengthen the people," says the statement. "If the great democracy of the new world were to send to Poland words of encouragement and hope."

"Housemaiding" for Facts

EXPERIENCES OF ELIZABETH GREY

BY ELIZABETH GREY.

Ten dollars a week in a five room apartment—that's what I get when I live in the suburban place where I next took a position at housemaiding. I considered it much too high for the work I had to do there. If, when I was engaged, I had been told that I would get \$5 I should have considered it good enough, but when I was asked what I had been getting and said "\$10" my new mistress said, "Well, I have been dañing the children's stockings or helping in some other way, but I had had no orders except to watch the little boy. All that I had to do for him was to go in once or twice and cover him up. Finally I took the little fellow up and washed and dressed him. Then we went into the kitchen and put the kettle on the stove. I judged that the family would have potatoes for dinner and took a chance on peeling them for the children."

Not Elderly, but Settled.

"Well, I'm not very elderly," I said, "but I am settled."

"All right," she replied. "What I meant was that I didn't want a girl of 17, who would be running out all the time."

At 10 o'clock next morning, after a two hours' journey from my home, I arrived at my new place. At 10:10 I had entered upon my duties. I obeyed

so I could not do anything towards getting it ready.

Spends Afternoon Reading.

At 4:30 I had skimmed through a novel which I found on the table in the living room and read several short stories, a magazine article, and well had been dañing the children's stockings or helping in some other way, but I had had no orders except to watch the little boy. All that I had to do for him was to go in once or twice and cover him up. Finally I took the little fellow up and washed and dressed him. Then we went into the kitchen and put the kettle on the stove. I judged that the family would have potatoes for dinner and took a chance on peeling them for the children."

Identify Victim of "Amnesia."

FIND HITCHCOCK WAS HERE DEC. 15 SEEKING A JOB

Bureau Chief and Girl Identify Victim of "Amnesia."

(Continued from first page.)

turned from the entrance hall with the articles of apparel done.

Repeat Identification.

"That's the way you looked in my office," Steele said positively. "You never took off your hat. The overcoat you wore was somewhat heavier than the one you now wear. The hat was the same, though the fedora as the fedora you are wearing. I wouldn't say it was the same hat."

"It couldn't have been," Mrs. Hitchcock interrupted. "This hat has been hanging in his office all the time he was away."

"Shush," ventured Attorney Abner, with a smile.

"Have you a heavier overcoat?" asked Mr. Steele. "The one you wore last night?"

"Yes, I'll get it," Mr. Hitchcock said.

He stepped back toward the reception hall. His attorney-brother followed him. A minute later both returned to the living room, Milan wearing a heavy dark ulster. During their absence Miss Hoyle whispered to the reporter:

"There can't possibly be a mistake. He is the man that was in the office."

"I won't say that was the coat you had on in the Westminster building, but it was quite similar," said Steele.

"Well, he didn't have," Mrs. Hitchcock said.

"I can't be mistaken," Steele replied.

"It is a part of my business to measure men's personality for our office grading," noted Mr. Hitchcock's eyes, the rather unusual oblique set to them; I noted the rather heavy lines in his face. I remarked on the way out here that the published photographs showed too smooth a face. I see now that this man has failed to do in his nature. I noted especially the uneasy carriage and the ranging eyes of the man. Mr. Hitchcock was the man in my office."

"I can't say, for I don't know where I was," Hitchcock said.

The discussion turned again to the fact that "Burke" had said he was born in New York, but named a country other than that in which Hitchcock was born.

"Have you an atlas?" was asked.

Stiles the Map.

Hitchcock took down the atlas and put on his glasses. He found Genesee county.

"You told me Cayuga county, " Steele said. "You told me Cayuga county, O." The attorney said. "I never heard of a county like that in New York."

Mr. Hitchcock after a fruitless search of the small county map of the state turned over the atlas to Mrs. Hitchcock. She failed to find Cayuga. Later the reporter located Cayuga county. It is four tiers west of Genesee county.

"Yes, in Genesee county."

Was Very Nervous.

"You told me in Cayuga county, one of the most hesitating. You were very nervous. The door was open and you closed it after coming into my office. You shifted in your chair a great deal and kept looking about. You sat sideways in your chair."

"Just as he is sitting now," Miss Hoyle added.

"Well, it's certain that I didn't take any farm job," Mr. Hitchcock said a few moments later, holding forth his hands, which showed no marks of manual labor.

The visitors left the Hitchcock residence a few minutes later. As they left Mr. Steele handed Mr. Hitchcock

Hitchcocks knew any persons or had relatives named Burke.

"I know several Burkes," Milan said.

"One lives in Seattle and another lives in Idaho."

"Dick is dead," Mrs. Hitchcock interrupted. "He died while you were away. It was in the Alumnus."

"I did not know that," the returned traveler said. "He lived in Idaho. He was my classmate in college. We were good friends in school but I have not seen him since 1878."

Used Name of Burke.

"It is, indeed," replied Steele, "for Hitchcock is the man who called on me. I'll swear it on a stack of Bibles a mile high."

"I knew him the minute I set eyes upon him," Miss Hoyle said.

Earlier in the day Steele had told his story of Hitchcock's visit to the employment office.

"I saw Hitchcock's picture in THE TRIBUNE in the breakfast table," he said. "I told my wife I had seen that picture. I had not yet read the story. Going downtown I thought about it and it came to my mind that it was the photograph of a man who had applied to me for farm work."

"When I reached the office, so certain was I of the newspaper identification, that I folded the paper just as the picture would show and called Miss Hoyle's attention.

"Who is that man?" I asked her.

"It's a picture of the man who came in to get a place on a farm last month," she said.

Certain of Identity.

"It is, indeed," replied Steele, "for Hitchcock is the man who called on me. I'll swear it on a stack of Bibles a mile high."

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WANTED STRANGE ACTIONS.

"You know that it's a part of my business to study faces and since I have had this man in my office I have given much attention to men who act out of the ordinary. I was a member of the A. P. L. and watched especially for men who sought positions in munitions factories and on other government work. We have turned a number of suspicious inquiries over to the government."

"It flashed in my mind during Hitchcock's visit that his apparent uneasiness might be due to the fact that he was avoiding someone and was going to a place to lose himself. I even thought of calling up the police, and then it seemed trivial."

Called to Washington.

Mr. Hitchcock and the attorney brother also expressed surprise that Hitchcock had been released by his friends. The lawyer said there were often mistakes made in identification even by old acquaintances and friends.

"I can't be mistaken," Steele replied.

"It is a part of my business to measure men's personality for our office grading," noted Mr. Hitchcock's eyes, the rather unusual oblique set to them; I noted the rather heavy lines in his face. I remarked on the way out here that the published photographs showed too smooth a face. I see now that this man has failed to do in his nature. I noted especially the uneasy carriage and the ranging eyes of the man. Mr. Hitchcock was the man in my office."

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"I can't say, for I don't know where I was," Hitchcock said.

"I can't say, for I don't know

The Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt

(Continued from yesterday.)

INSTALLMENT IV.

1919: By the McClure News paper Syndicate.

In the fall of 1876 I entered Harvard, graduating in 1880. I thoroughly enjoyed Harvard, and I am sure it did me good, but only in the general effect; for there was very little in my actual studies which helped me in after life. More than one of my own sons already have profited by their friendship with certain of their masters in school or college. I certainly profited by my friendship with one of my tutors, Mr. Cutler; and in Harvard I owed much to the professor of English, Mr. A. S. Hill. Doubtless through my own fault, I saw almost nothing of President Eliot and very little of the professors. I ought to have gained much more than I did gain from writing the themes and forensics. My failure to do so may have been partly due to my taking no interest in the subjects.

Liked Field Work.

My taste was specialized in a totally different direction, and I had no more desire or ability to be a microscopist and scientist than to be a mathematician. According to me I abandoned all thought of becoming a scientist. Doubtless this meant that I really did not have the intense devotion to science which I thought I had; for, if I had possessed such devotion, I would have carved out a career for myself somewhat without regard to discouragements.

As regards political economy, I was of course while in college taught the laissez-faire doctrines—one of them being free trade—which I accepted as canonical. Most American boys of my age were taught both by their surroundings and by their studies certain principles which were very valuable from the standpoint of personal interest, and certain others which were very much the reverse. The political economists were not especially to blame for this; it was the general attitude of the writers who wrote for us of that generation.

The frigate and sloop actions between the American and British seafarers of 1812 were much more within my grasp. I worked steadily at the Graces because I had to; my conscientious and much-to-be-pitied professor dragging me through the theme by main strength, with my feet firmly planted in dull and totally "idea-proof" resistance.

I had at the time no idea of going into public life, and I never studied politics or political economy. This was a loss to me in one way. In another way it was not. Personally I have not the slightest sympathy with debating contests in which each side is arbitrarily assigned a given position and told to maintain it without the least reference to whether those maintaining it believe in it or not. I know that under our system this is necessary for lawyers, but I emphatically disbelieve in it as regards general discussion of political, social, and industrial matters.

Convictions of Right.

What we need is to turn out of our colleges young men with ardent convictions on the side of right; not men who do not make up their minds for either right or wrong, but men who are interested in them. The present method of carrying on debates on such subjects as "The Colonial Policy" or "The Need of a Navy" or "The Proper Position of the Courts in Constitutional Questions" encourages precisely the wrong attitude among those who take part in them. There is no effort to instill sincerity and intensity of conviction. On the contrary, the net result is to make the contestants feel that their convictions have nothing to do with their arguments. I am sorry I did not study eloquence in college; but I am exceedingly glad that I did not take part in the type of debate in which stress is laid, not upon getting a speaker to think rightly, but on getting him to talk glibly on the side to which he is assigned, without regard either to what his convictions are or what they ought to be.

The First Tenth.

I was a reasonably good student in college, standing just within the first tenth of my class, if I remember rightly; although I am not sure whether this means the tenth of the whole number graduated, or of those that graduated. I never had the "Phi Beta Kappa" key. My chief interests were scientific. When I entered college I was devoted to out of doors natural history, and my ambition was to be a scientific man of the Audubon, or Wilson, or Baird, or Coues type—a man like Hart Merriam, or Frank Chapman, or Hornaday, today. My father had from the earliest days instilled into me the knowledge that I was to work and to make my own way in the world. I had always supposed that this meant that I must enter business. But in my freshman year (the year when I was a sophomore) he told me that if I wished to become a scientific man I could do so.

He explained that I must be sure that I really intensely desired to do scientific work, because if I went into it I must make it a serious career; that he had made enough money to enable me to take up such a career and do nonremunerative work of value if I intended to do the very best work there was to be done; but that I must not dream of taking it up as a dilettante. He also gave me a piece of advice that I have always remembered, namely, that if I was not going to earn money, I must even things up by not spending so much. As he expressed it, I had to keep the fraction constant, and if I was not able to increase the numerator, then I must reduce the denominator. In other words, if I went into a scientific career, I must definitely abandon all thought of the enjoyment that could accompany a money-making career, and must find my pleasures elsewhere.

Science for Life Work.

After this conversation I fully intended to make science my life work. I did not do so for a simple reason that at that time Harvard, and I suppose our other colleges, utterly ignored the possibilities of the faunal naturalist, the outdoor naturalist, and the observer of nature. They treated biology as purely a science of the laboratory and the microscope, a science whose adherents were to spend their time in the study of minute forms of marine life, or else in section cutting and the study of the tissues of the higher organisms under the microscope. This attitude was, no doubt, in part due to the fact that in most cases there was a not always

LLOYD, IN COURT, SAYS RED FLAG IS FIRST WITH HIM

Socialist on Trial for Auto Tour Against Six Cent Fare.

William Bross Lloyd, former candidate for United States senator on the Socialist ticket, told a jury in Judge Graham's court yesterday that he had more respect for the red flag than that of the United States. He added in reply to a question, that he owed allegiance to the American flag.

Lloyd, along with George Koop, 4023 North Leamington avenue, a Socialist agitator and printer, and Louis Wade, Lloyd's chauffeur, is being tried on a charge of disorderly conduct following their arrest on Nov. 29. The police charge these three men were distributing handbills urging citizens to "strike for a living wage" and that Lloyd's automobile, which was decorated with red and American flags.

Patrolman W. H. Miller, who arrested them, charged that a crowd had gathered and that Lloyd was being threatened with violence.

Says He Is Persecuted.

When asked by Judge Graham whether he wished to make a statement, Mr. Lloyd replied:

"This is a case in which I am being persecuted because the police thought or said they thought, some one else might get discredit."

Mr. Charles Johnson was called to the stand by the defense in an effort to show that no ordinance had yet been passed by the city council regarding the red flag. Owing to continual objections by the state, Johnson's testimony was meager.

Following Mr. Johnson, Lloyd was called to the stand.

The first question by the state was as to his occupation. Lloyd replied:

"I am a member of the bar and a trustee, although it is hard to tell whether that is my business or whether, being a Socialist, it is my business."

Answers Arrived in 1846.

He answered in the affirmative when asked whether he was a member of the Socialist party. He said that some of his ancestors had come to America as early as 1846.

When asked whether he had anything to do with the pamphlet attacking the increased "L" fare, he said he had written the pamphlet, that it had been endorsed by the Socialist party, but that the party had refused to put it out as Socialist propaganda.

He said that when he was arrested he was arrested as "trying to arouse public sentiment against the 6 cent fare."

When asked if there was any other purpose in his demonstration, he said:

"Yes—the red flag purpose; and the purpose of advertising the Socialist party."

He had read, he told the court, that Chief of Police was a Socialist, and that he was then in the display of the red flag in Chicago. Chief Garrison, he maintained, had no right to take this action and his own act had been partly to prove the right of "American citizens to carry the flag."

The teaching which I received was genuinely democratic in one way. It was not so democratic in another. I grew into a thoroughgoing internationalist, with the feeling that a man must be respected for what he made of himself. But I had also, consciously or unconsciously, been taught that socially and industrially pretty much the whole duty of the man lay in thus making the best of himself; that he should be honest in his dealings with others and charitable in the old fashioned way to the unfortunate; but that it was no part of his business to join with others in trying to make things better for all. I have been taught the abnormal and excessive development of individualism in a few. Now, I do not mean that this training was by any means all bad. On the contrary, the insistence upon individual responsibility was, and is, and always will be, a prime necessity.

Role of Lawlessness.

Teaching of the kind I absorbed from both my textbooks and my surroundings is a healthy anti-scorbutic to the sentimentality which, by complimenting the individual for all his shortcomings, would finally hopeless weaken the spring of moral purpose.

It also keeps alive that virile vigor for the lack of which in the average individual is a positive evil, a lack of desire for action and a state of stagnation.

Such teaching, if not corrected by other teaching, means acquiescence in a riot of lawless business individualism which would be quite as destructive to real civilization as the lawless military individualism of the dark ages. I left college and entered the big world owing more than I can express to the training I had received, especially in my own home; but with much else also to learn if I were to become really fitted to do my part in the work that lay ahead for the generation of Americans to which I belonged.

(Continued tomorrow.)

1 OF 3

See Announcement in

Next Saturday's Chicago Tribune

\$25 to \$45 DRESSES

Now on Sale Here at

\$16.75

YOUR choice today of several hundred splendid Dresses of Silk, Serge, Velvet, Jersey, Satin

—for all occasions and in leading

shades (see them in our windows)—

real \$25 to \$45 Dresses and \$16.75

on sale today.....

Coats and Suits Reduced

to close out about 150 clever Suits and

Coats—\$35 to \$50 values—to \$20

day at.....

Leiser

Company

324 South Michigan Ave., McCormick Bldg.

SERVICE

War Camp Community Plans Practical Welcome to Returning Soldiers.

THE War Camp Community service plans to return soldiers and sailors before they have arrived in Chicago with a railroad folder, which will be issued to men in uniform on the trains an hour before they pull into the city.

The first page contains a welcome to soldiers, sailors, and marines, as follows:

"Whether you are passing through the city or returning to your home in Chicago, whether you come from 'over there' or from a camp over here, Chicago honors you for what you have done, and for what you are, Uncle Sam's man."

"War Camp Community service offers you this little folder as an information guide to agencies which are eager and ready to serve you. We urge you to note the location of the 'Red Circle' clubs on the map of the downtown district, and make them one of your first stopping places in town. A hearty welcome is awaiting you."

"There follows a detailed list of the facilities of the clubs, sleeping quarters, employment bureaus, and agencies where special services of all kinds will be given the men."

Concrete action toward the erection of a Roosevelt memorial has been taken. A meeting of the committee appointed by President Peter Reinberg, to order the erection of a memorial, was held yesterday afternoon at the board's assembly rooms, at which over 150 members of the committee, representative of all classes of Chicago's citizenship, were present.

The meeting was brief. It was called to order by Merritt Starr, who appointed temporary officers in the persons of Charles L. Hutchinson, chairman, and Allen B. Pond, secretary.

Plans in detail.

On motion of John G. Shedd, the temporary chairman was empowered to appoint a subcommittee of not less than five nor more than nine to formulate a plan of organization for the general committee, and report back to it at the earliest possible moment. This committee is expected to make its report within a week."

Chairman Hutchinson announced after the meeting that he would name the subcommittee at once, and that it would meet this morning at 11 o'clock at his office.

The plan to place the memorial in the forest preserve met with general approval.

"Without committing myself finally," said Mr. Pond, "I may say that the forest preserve idea appeals to me. I think some spot where there is a chunk of ground containing a hilltop or a rock could be selected and called 'Roosevelt park.' In this hilltop or rock could be placed a statue of Col. Roosevelt placed."

The only demonstration I saw, Lloyd said, was that one woman tore up the hilltop I gave her and threw it at me. As I crossed the sidewalk several women hissed me and one remarked 'There goes that Bolshevik.'

Tried to Have Them Drive Away.

Mr. Miller, the policeman, testified that the street was being cleaned and that he asked the party to do so several times before he made the arrests.

On the back of the automobile Miller testified, was a large sign which read: "We are the fighting organization of the Socialist party, the Social revolution. Join the Socialist party, its political expression."

A large sign carried in the car bore the inscription, "Don't pay 6 cents. Ride with me to the loop."

The hilltops, George Koop testified, were leaders to refuse to pay the proposed 6 cent fare, but to get on the cars and ride, refusing to pay the extra cent.

Judge Graham adjourned court for the night, stating that he would instruct the jury this morning. It is expected the case will be given to the jury early today.

A tiny bottle of Freezeone

costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.

The Edward Wesley Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A tiny bottle of Freezeone

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CHARGES WIRE CONTROL MASKS RAISE IN RATES

Former Postal Official As
sails Burleson in House
Hearing.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—Edward Reynolds of New York, who recently was relieved of his duties as vice president and general manager of the Postal Telegraph and Cable company by Postmaster General Burleson, told the house post office committee today that the only excuse for the government retaining control over telephone and telegraph companies is "to increase telephone rates and to finance crippled telephone companies."

Mr. Reynolds appeared to oppose the administration measure contemplating extension of the period of control and possible government purchase of the Minnesota commission.

Protests against the legislation also were filed with the committee for several state public service commissions and by F. W. Putnam, a member of the Minnesota commission.

Burleson Stretching Power?

Mr. Reynolds said that "to utilize the government control for increasing telephone rates, as is now being done by the postmaster general, is assuming authority that congress did not confer upon the postmaster general," and declared that efforts now are being made to increase telephone rates.

"Mr. Burleson's operating committee," the witness declared, "has within the last few days tried to get the Postal company to agree to increased telephone rates and the Postal company has refused."

The witness accused the postmaster general, Theodore N. Vail, and Newcomb Carleton, president of the Western Union company, of seeking "to consolidate all telegraph, telephone and possibly cable lines into one huge monopoly."

Hardship on Public.

The idea that a great consolidation and the wiping out of competition will confer great benefit upon the American public has not failed to deceive such a combination would impose a hardship upon the public."

Mr. Reynolds said that Postmaster General Burleson had discharged him as a postal official because he sought to prevent Mr. Burleson's plan for consolidation of wire companies.

A small sensation was created when Chairman Moon of the committee charged Reynolds with being treasonable to his country.

"You were dismissed, were you?" Moon asked.

"I certainly was," Reynolds replied.

"Because you were treasonable?"

"I take exception to that," exclaimed Mr. Reynolds. "My daughter and son are in France and I won't permit you or any one else to impugn my loyalty."

CALL FISHER AND CAPTAIN OUSTER DEMAND INSULT

Resolutions adopted by the Cook county real estate board asking that Ald. H. D. Capitaine, chairman of the city council committee on local transportation, resign and that Walter L. Fisher, special counsel for the city traction affairs, be removed, were placed on file yesterday by the council judiciary committee.

"Such resolutions are an insult to every member of the council," said Ald. A. A. McCormick. "They should be filed and no hearing granted the person who drafted them."

"It's time such things as this were stopped," said Ald. F. J. Link, who said the resolutions were an insult.

The judiciary committee's action was unanimous. The real estate organization wants municipal ownership of the traction lines.

Korry-Krome



Martin Larson, the noted shoe specialist, says: "KORRY-KROME sole leather makes the toughest and longest wearing sole that I can procure," and recommends its use for economy and comfort. Do not lay your half-worn shoes aside, but take them to him to be resoled with the greatest of all genuine sole leather—KORRY-KROME—it wears two or three times longer than any other leather and is absolutely and permanently waterproof. This is the time of year to keep the feet dry and avoid sickness.

Martin Larson
367-369 W. Madison St.
"At the Bridge"

CHICAGO CASUALTIES

ARMY

DIED OF WOUNDS.

McQuaid, Arthur, 5117 Drexel avenue, Storer, Willis D. Jr., 888 Belden avenue.

PRIVATE

Ikko, Peter, 1049 North Kedvale avenue, McCaffery, Bernard, 488 West Fifty-seventh place.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Green, Arthur, 1142 South Wabash avenue, Helman, Frank, 4749 South Harding avenue.

PRIVATE

Michael, John C., 4052½ Sheridan road, Stanek, Thomas F., 2557 South Avenue.

MARINES

DIED OF DISEASE.

Crichton, William F., 141 Scoville avenue, Oak Park.

REVISED LIST

KILLED IN ACTION.
(Previously Reported Missing.)

PRIVATE.

Dekker, Cornelius, 10628 Michigan avenue, Rudzinski, Frank Paul, 1628 Marshall avenue.

SICK IN HOSPITAL.
(Previously Reported Missing.)

PRIVATE.

Abraham, Joseph G., 2522 South Paulina street.

PHONE CONCERN WILL NOT OBEY BURLESON ORDER

Illinois and Chicago telephone companies are not going to obey the order of Postmaster General Burleson for higher intrastate long distance telephone rates.

For the present they will charge the old rates, in conformity with the injunction issued by Superior Court Judge Charles M. Foell. This applies only to intrastate calls. For interstate business the government's rates will apply.

Charles S. Cutting, attorney for the Chicago Telephone company, had a talk with the telephone company and the United States District Attorney Office. Mr. Cutting said the telephone companies would obey Judge Foell's injunction.

Judge Foell ruled that the state public utilities commission, and not the government, had jurisdiction over intrastate telephone rates.

"You were dismissed, were you?" Moon asked.

"I certainly was," Reynolds replied.

"Because you were treasonable?"

"I take exception to that," exclaimed Mr. Reynolds. "My daughter and son are in France and I won't permit you or any one else to impugn my loyalty."

\$350,000 IS PAID FOR 76 PARCELS OF SCHOOL LAND

Will Be Used as Sites and
for Playground Ex-
tensions.

Record has just been made of the transfer to the City of Chicago of a large amount of property that is to be used for playgrounds and school sites. Seventy-six conveyances were recorded yesterday, the property involved being valued at fully \$350,000.

Most of the property is to be used for the extension of school playgrounds, and it is scattered all over the city. Five new school sites are included in the tracts that are being purchased. The purchases recorded yesterday were acquired almost entirely through condemnation proceedings, and represent only a part of the new tracts that are to be used for children.

The purchases are going ahead steadily in spite of the return of a large sum to the city by the board of education. The return was made because it was found that there was more money on hand than could be put to immediate use.

New Playgrounds Listed.

Following are the schools for which purchases were made as additions to playgrounds:

Mars Branch, Beidler, Craney High, Mannier, Shakespeare, Mayfair, Cooney, Clark, Phil Sheridan, John M. Smyth, Taylor, Talcott, V. H. Stahlbordt, Washington, Adams, Lowell.

One of the new sites is at Cortez and Keeler streets, for the Razin Orr school,

a second is on Jonquil terrace between Ashland and Marshall avenues, in the district between Calumet and May streets, 57 x 125 feet, to Morris Davis, for a consideration of \$10,000, subject to an encumbrance of \$5,000.

Leases Downtown Shop.

John A. Helsing, 3900 North Kildare avenue, a building contractor, reported yesterday his pocket was picked on \$180 on a Milwaukee avenue car.

It Does Not Lose Strength

ONE great difference between this original French product and its many imitations is that the original does not lose its strength. The very last application of

BAUME ANALGÉSIQUE BENGUÉ

in severe cases of pain is just as effective and soothing as the first. That is why it is so remarkably successful in relieving the pain of headache, lumbago, rheumatism and the like.

This is not a cure or a remedy, but a reliever of pain—and as such it has been famous for a quarter of a century.

Get a tube today.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.
American Agents
New York

Insist On
The Original

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE
REPUBLIC
N. E. COR. LA SALLE AND MONROE STS.
Res. res. \$5,000,000.00

BUILT ON THE SUCCESS
OF THE YOUNG BUSINESS
MEN IT HAS HELPED

1 OF 3
See Announcement in
Next Saturday's Chicago Tribune

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—Following is the official forecast for the United States—Fair Wednesday, Thursday unsettled. Indiana—Unsettled Wednesday; probably followed by rain. Thursday rain and cold. Friday rain and cold. Monday rain and cold. Tuesday rain and cold. Wednesday, slightly colder at night. Thursday fair and warmer.

South Dakota—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, except probably rain or snow at divide; warmer north Wednesday night.

Minnesota—Cloudy to partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

North Dakota—Cloudy Wednesday, cold.

North Central States—Cloudy Wednesday.

Wisconsin—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Michigan—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Illinois—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Indiana—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Ohio—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

West Virginia—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Virginia—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

North Carolina—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

South Carolina—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Georgia—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Tennessee—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Alabama—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Mississippi—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Louisiana—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Arkansas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Texas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

South Central States—Cloudy Wednesday.

North Central States—Cloudy Wednesday.

South Central States—Cloudy Wednesday.

Don't blame the dealer for the shortage of *Victor products* — the Government needed us!

To the thousands of people who have been temporarily inconvenienced through their inability to get the Victrola and Victor Records they wanted; to Victor dealers everywhere who in the face of this extreme shortage stood loyally by us and steadfastly refused to offer inferior substitutes, we feel that an explanation is due for this scarcity of Victor products.

Upon the entrance of the United States into the great world war, the Victor Company immediately decided to do its utmost in making war materials. It voluntarily offered its entire plant whole-heartedly to the Government, regardless of the fact that its regular production would be seriously curtailed, regardless of the setback which would temporarily result to the business it took years to build up, regardless of the profits which would necessarily be sacrificed.

It would have been possible to hold off—to keep right on with our regular work and let others do war work. But the Victor Company is a thoroughly American concern, and it does things in the big characteristic American way. It chose to help the Government to the very limit of its resources.

The Government recognized the high state of perfection and thoroughly modern equipment of the gigantic Victor factories, and made more and more use of them until as much as 90% of the plant was at one time engaged in war work. If it were possible to disclose Government secrets and tell of the scientific experiments which were conducted and of the devices and products which were manufactured, the public would appreciate what a valuable help the Victor plant was to the Government in winning the war.

Those parts of the Victor factories which continued to produce Victrolas and Victor Records could not, of course, supply

even a reasonable amount of Victor products to the public. And the shortage was made even more pronounced because thousands of Victrolas and still more thousands of Victor Records were diverted to the use of America's fighting forces on land and sea—to entertaining and inspiring them, as well as to teaching them French and wireless telegraphy through the Victor special study courses.

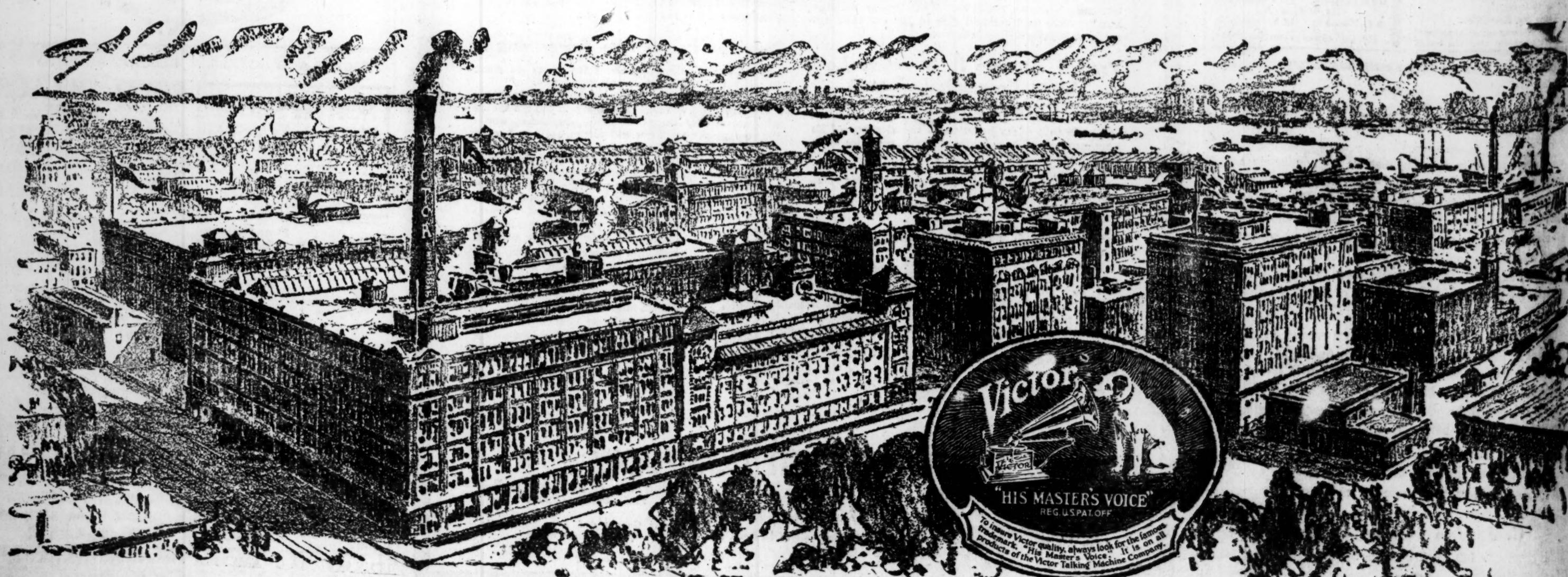
Great though the sacrifices were which the Victor Company willingly made to help its country in its hour of need, we would not have it otherwise. And though the inability to get Victor products was exasperating to the public, we do not believe they would have had us shirk our duty. We count it an honor that we were able to serve our country. We are gratified that the Government found our factories of such value.

And with the coming of peace, we recognize the great task that devolves upon us. It is imperative that we supply as quickly as possible those people who rather than accept inferior substitutes, decided to wait patiently until they could get the genuine Victor products they wanted. Added to this there is the increased demand that will come from new sources, for thousands of our returning heroes have learned to appreciate what the Victrola means in their daily lives. The demand upon our resources will be greater than ever, but we return to our chosen work with full confidence in our ability to meet the needs of the future.

So while the Victor plant did its full share in helping to win the war, it is now again bending its energies to supplying the musical needs of the nation—of the whole world. From a gigantic bee-hive of war-time activities, the Victor plant again resumes as the greatest musical industry in the entire world.

Victor Talking Machine Company

Camden, N. J.



SECT.
GENE.
SOCIETY
MARKET

ASKS U. S.
IN MEX
SAVE

Dr. Norman
How Carran
Breeding

Intervention by the
either alone or in
world powers, along
in Cuba is the only
stable government
in Mexico, according
to Dr. Bridge, profes-
sor of the Medical college
of the government's
committee. He has
studied to the Mexican
years. He was in
en route from Los
Angeles.

He said the people
of Mexico are in
a pitiable state. Out-
side is a fixed, anti-for-
mation throughout
new "bolshie" or
arbitrary decree is
time by President C.

Needs Out
The country is
not borrow money,
pay in bonded inter-
est or secure
of the confiscation
by foreigners of all
moralized development
resources, and is un-
a purely Mexican.

Dr. Bridge views
from a sympathetic
is convinced that the
United States deals firmly
with Mexico at once, and
to establish a firm
if it means temporary
achieve its ends, which
is forced to step in
complications might.

He holds that it
gation of the United
with Cuba, to give
ment that can endure
the country to pro-
Taxing to the
United States," he
entment income was
pesos. Taxes were
government met all
foreign creditors, and
is left about 60,000
in the treasury.

Today the income
00 pesos annually.
in debt. The debt
between 40,000,000 and
They are taxing ex-
limit, because the
the powers, and they
do not pay their bond.

The reason the po-
them money to help
under the decrees of
of foreigners in Mex-
vestments go, have
abolished.

Must Sign A
Before an Ameri-
can go abroad now is
to stabilize the indus-
to sign away the
own government.

contract to the effect
of any trouble he will
self of the protect-
ship and his home
other words, he is
his citizenship at the
a Mexican citizen
no protection from

These are the
and three times of
Diaz. The govern-
to operate the rail-
charging higher fre-
the stockholders
to keep up a few m-
tearing up the track
and using the re-
work on the trunk
is that transportation
Rancho stock is a

"And you because
organize a government
from his side, whether
American or Mexican
that might be
countries is impos-
roads in proper

50,000 Mexi-

"There are all the

part of government
forced the closing
mines. But the gov-

that in one district
starving Mexican.

Then they remove
pressive regulations
make people to re-

to keep the people

and Carranza
dethrone practical
oil proposition.

result is that while

workers still can eat

workers are left.

Many Ameri-

"In the state

government order

people should be

extra month's sala-

to about 12 per

cent. The con-

ditions has be-

under the confu-

are suffering are

severe.

"There is much

outrages against

Life is not safe in

Mexico City at t-

as bad as has been

in bad enough.

many brutal mu-

ctives.

"I want to say

that if the Chi-

solutely true to

today he can find

TRIBUNE's editori-

al. It is the mos-

est statement in

I have ever read.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1919.

* * 13

ASKS U. S. ACTION
IN MEXICO TO
SAVE NATION

Dr. Norman Bridge Tells
How Carranza Rule Is
Breeding Chaos.

Intervention by the United States, alone or in concert with other world powers, along the lines followed in Cuba, is the only way in which a stable government can be established in Mexico, according to Dr. Norman Bridge.

Dr. Bridge, professor of medicine of the Medical college, is chairman of the government's enemy alien relief committee. He has been devoting close study to the Mexican question for years. He was in Chicago yesterday, en route from Los Angeles to Washington.

He said the peace of Mexico is in a state of outlawry. There is a fixed anti-foreigner sentiment throughout the country, due to the "bolshivist" constitution and the arbitrary decrees issued from time to time by President Carranza.

Needs Outside Help.

The country is bankrupt. It cannot borrow money. It has failed to pay its bonded interest debt. Life is pictures. It is proceeding on a plan of general confiscation of property held by foreigners of all nations, has decentralized development of her natural resources, and is unable to reorganize a purely Mexican basis."

Dr. Bridge views the Mexican situation from a sympathetic attitude, but is convinced that unless the United States deals firmly but justly with Mexico at once, and helps the republic to establish a firm government, even if means temporary intervention to relieve some of the world's burden will be forced to step in. The resulting complications might be very serious.

He holds that it is the moral obligation of the United States, as it was of Cuba, to give Mexico a government that can endure and under which the country can prosper.

Taxing to the Limit.

"Under Diaz," he said, "the government income was about 100,000,000 pesos. Taxes were nil. The government met all its obligations to foreign creditors, and when Diaz quit left about 60,000,000 pesos in gold in the treasury."

"Today the income is about 150,000,000 pesos annually. They are running a debt. The debt today probably is between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 pesos. They are taxing everybody to the limit, because they can't borrow of powers, and they are unable, or not pay their bonded debt interest."

"The reason the powers cannot loan them money to help them out is that under the decrees of Carranza rights of foreigners in Mexico, so far as investments go, have practically been nullified."

Must Sign Away Rights.

Before an American business man go ahead now in Mexico and help stabilize the industries he is forced to sign away the protection of his own government. He has to sign a contract to the effect that in the event of any trouble he will not avail himself of the protection of his home government. In other words, he is asked to disavow his citizenship at home without becoming a Mexican citizen, and is left with protection from any place.

"They are piling on the taxes, two and three times greater than under Diaz. The government is attempting to operate the railroads. They are raising higher freight rates and paying the stockholders nothing. In order to keep up a few main lines they are running up the tracks of branch lines and taking the material for repair work on the trunk line."

The result is that transportation is disorganized. Rolling stock is at the lowest point.

"And yet because they refuse to recognize a foreigner's rights to protection from his home government, either American capital nor the capital that might be obtained from other countries is impossible to secure to put railroads in proper condition."

50,000 Mexicans Starving.

"There are all kinds of grafting on the part of government officials. They forced the closing down of many mines. But the government soon found that in one district they had 50,000 starving Mexicans on their hands. They then removed some of the oppressive regulations and asked the foreign people to resume work in order to keep the people from starving."

"The Carranza government has undertaken to confiscate the property of the foreign. The result has been the confiscatory decrees. The result is that while the oil well owners still can eat, the thousands of workers left with nothing."

Many Americans Murdered.

"In the state of Vera Cruz the government ordered that all working people should be paid annually an extra-month's salary, which amounted to about 12 per cent increase. Doing business in Mexico under the best conditions has been hazardous, and under the confiscatory decrees it is wholly dislocated, and the people who are suffering are the Mexicans themselves."

"There is much robbery as well as rape against women in Mexico. Life is not safe in the quarters in Mexico City at night, but it is not as bad as has been pictured. However, it is bad enough. There have been many brutal murders of American citizens."

"I want to say in this connection that only Chicagoans want an absolutely true picture of Mexico of today as can be found in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE's editorial of Tuesday, Dec. 21. It is the most accurate and full statement in the space employed I have ever read."

DUAL IDENTITIES
MAY FREE ONE IN
CELL AS SLAYER

Second Alfria Fricano's Arrest Develops Deep Mystery.

"Little Italy" holds the secret of hundreds of mysterious murders; the story of man after man shot down at the "death corners" and all dying with sealed lips, as they lived "by the code."

But one has broken his silence. He was Antonio Mule. He lingered for a week with three bullets in his back. After he had been given absolution by a priest in the Columbus Extension hospital, he turned to the police and physician at his bedside and said:

"Alfria Fricano is the killer."

The shooting occurred on the evening of June 22, 1918. On Dec. 11 one Alfria Fricano, 2615 North Racine avenue, 33 years old, was found guilty in a trial in Judge Kavanagh's court and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Second Fricano Arrested.

Yesterday another Alfria Fricano, of 1125 Lawrence street, 23 years old, known as a gambler and bad man, was arrested by East Chicago avenue police on a charge of evading the draft. He was held without being booked.

"I have asked that young Fricano be held for the murder of Mule," Attorney Michael Igoe, who consulted with Assistant United States Attorney Francis Borrelli in the matter, said last night. "The evidence seems to be conclusive that the Fricano who was convicted did not commit the crime."

"It is a remarkable case. The facts gathered show that both men were within the city limits at the time of the shooting at the time it occurred."

Not the slightest motive for the slaying by the man convicted developed during his trial. There is evidence of a motive—a debt—in the case of the man now being held."

Two Girls in Case.

Figuring in the murder mystery are two girls. One is Anna Lombardi, who married the man now under life sentence. The other is pretty Lillian Dugo, now 17, who worked in a macaroni factory. In February, 1917, the girl, then only 15, was walking to work when four men, at Franklin street and Grand avenue, threw a sack over her head, put her into a wagon, and drove away. Word came that "Alfria Fricano" had been her kidnapper and had married her. The district thought it was the Fricano later convicted of Mule's murder.

But yesterday that mystery was cleared up.

"Alfria Fricano—the one now arrested—comes out a lemons to marry," government investigators reported.

"He claimed exemption from the draft because of it. But he didn't marry her. She has been his slave ever since."

STIGMA OF HOME
WRECKER LIFTED
FROM TYPISTS

What has become of the stenographer of home wrecking fame accused so frequently by wives of erring men? Judge Harry P. Dolan of the Morris county courts to know.

All girls and women brought before the court on various charges only seven were stenographers, according to statistics compiled under his direction. And not one of the seven charged with the crime of home breaking was a stenographer.

Yet the question that worries all protective agencies and caused the owner to despair is: How are you going to get a 40 foot boat through an ordinary door or window? The owner, after much perturbation, has disappeared and confided the ill fated craft to the care of Clarence H. Morgan, owner of the garage.

"Bust the block wall out and slide her down," is the suggestion of one of the flivver experts at the garage.

Samuel Insull, chairman of the State Council of Defense, announced yesterday that the organization is preparing a recommendation urging the general assembly to pass a law making it obligatory in every grade school of the state to employ only the English language.

Just what form the bill will take is yet to be worked out. It probably will follow the legislation of Wisconsin and provide that in any school, where pupils from 6 to 14 years of age are taught, only the English language shall be taught in the fundamental branches. This is expected to apply to third street.

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FASHION'S BLUE BOOK

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—(Special Correspondence)—Each light fantastic bow of the season's dancing dress bears new trimming, and is used in every variety of way both for the sub-deb and the super one. Ribbon panels are often introduced bewitchingly on tulle dancing skirts, but the most

popular treatment is the one shown on the above charming frock of silver lace, pink tulle, and pink taffeta. Here, as will be seen, the apron or rose color taffeta is finished with row upon row of ribbon loops. The rest, the underskirt is silver lace, the bodice of the taffeta scarf and voluminous sash are of tulle, and the roses of the corsage are in pastel shades.

Tribune Cook Book

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

A Busy Budget.

"The world has not yet learned the riches of frugality," is a quotation used from Roman times till now, and always true. Many women have labored hard over making a family budget or a plan of expenditures for a year, and few have succeeded in doing so.

There is yet another plan which it is none too easy to succeed in: it is a plan which means putting off nothing that needs to be done on a given day unless the putting off serves a reasonable end. This plan involves going from pillar to post all day, perhaps, but having the will to do so and living up to that will, I think, we might call it outcome a busy budget. Without this plan a great number of economies that might be effected in the home never will be effected.

The housewife is more or less rare who knows her day's budget. One of the reasons for this is that she so seldom starts with a clean slate. She should and she could start with a cleaner slate than she often does and she can do so easier if she has to do her own work.

The attempting to clean the slate is the making of a busy budget. It means keeping busy until every last thing has been attended to, and this means that the housewife has been neglected, and less and less as they are each day given due attention. It means not putting off a thing until tomorrow if you can possibly do it today. It means in the end a highly increased ability to turn off a great amount of work of different sorts with ease and dispatch.

Let us suppose a case like this: There are in store several small amounts of different cereals, some pieces of butter left from bread and butter plates, some candied fruit, perhaps, left from a box of candy, three cooking apples already a bit wilting and needing to be utilized, some syrup at the bottom of a jar which has stiffened because of evaporation, a cup of jellied meat stock made by cooking for some hours the bones left from a pot roast of lamb shoulder, etc.

That butter, the fruit, and perhaps the syrup can be utilized in a cake, or if no eggs are at hand put into a loaf of brown bread, provided the fruit is not stale and the butter not rancid, as it soon becomes if not properly cared for. Or the syrup can be used for can-

Beautiful Hair
Thick, Wavy, Free
From DandruffDraw a moist cloth through hair
and double its beauty
at once.Save your hair! Dandruff dis-
appears and hair stops
coming out.Immediately!—Yes! Certainly!—that's
the joy of it. Your hair becomes thick,
wavy, full, abundant and appears as
soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young
girl's after an application of Dandrine.Also try this—moisten a cloth with a
little Dandrine and carefully draw it
through your hair, taking one small
strand at a time. This will cleanse the
hair of dust, dirt or excessive oil, and
in just a few moments you have
done away with the beauty of your hair.A delightful service awaits those whose
hair has been neglected or is serag-
faded, dry, brittle or thin.Besides beautifying the hair, Dandrine dis-
solves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, too, which is the secret of the
failing hair, but what will please you
most will be after a few weeks use,
when the beauty of your hair, when
drawn at first—yes—but is really new
hair—growing all over the scalp.Dandrine is to the hair what fresh
sheep's wool is to the lamb, what
vegetation is to the earth. It goes right to the root
and invigorates, stimulating and pro-
ducing pictures, causing hair to
grow long, strong and beautiful.You can surely have pretty, charm-
ing hair again if you will just
spend a few cents for a bottle of
Knifton's Dandrine from any drug
store, toilet counter and try it as
directed.KNIFTON DANDRINE CO.,
Chicago, Ill. Wheeling, W. Va.

Happy Days

Edw. Beck's new and original musical revue. Beautiful, artistic and distinctive numbers, clever principals, pretty girls, gorgeous costumes.

Tea Dansant Saturday and Sunday, 4 P. M.

Foote Dance Orchestra

Table d'Hote Dinner, 6-9 P. M., \$1.25.
For reservations phone Wellington 30.Marigold Room
Broadway and Grace St.Miss Ferguson
Bloome! The
Editor Raveth!

"HIS PARISIAN WIFE"

Produced by Famous Players-Lasky.
Directed by Emile Chautard.
Presented at the Castle.

THE CAST.

Fauvette David Powell
Martin Wesley Corinne Foote
Thompson Wesley Frank Lloses
Mrs. Wesley Cora Williams
The minister Capt. Charles
The lawyer Louis Grael

By Mac Tinney.

All of us, including the beauty editor, would like to know just how Miss Ferguson manages to grow more beautiful every day of her life. She is so lovely in "His Parisian Wife" that your joy in beholding her is so poignant as almost to be pain. You know, girls, that your first spring does play on your sensitivities! Well, that's Miss Ferguson in "His Parisian Wife." (O, list to the enraptured movie editor, would you?)

A glance at the cast shows it composed of players who could be safely depended upon to get the best out of any story intrusted to their interpretation. They do exceedingly well with the material in hand.

This is the frothy little story of a wealthy New England family, who, while roaming about in Paris, meets and marries a French girl. Fauvette writes stories and "sometimes sells one." She is pathetically alone in the world and her loneliness and beauty and quaint originality storm the heart of Martin Wesley.

When he takes her home, however, her ways are not the ways of his people or him and the life of the little French girl is made exceedingly unhappy by constant fault finding and hectoring. Things come to such a pass finally that the young husband and wife separate. He seeks comfort in the whisky bottle, but she finds solace in her work and becomes immensely successful. Through a friend a reconciliation is effected.

The direction is a bit careless in spots—a terrific rainstorm on a bright, sunny day, for instance, is an error at most unavoidable when judged by the Paramount standard.

However, looking at Elsie Ferguson, such things do not particularly disturb you. It's a wonder her husband dares let her out of his sight!

ELSIE FERGUSON

Lovelier than Ever in Her Latest Release, "His Parisian Wife."

Real Love
Stories

Do you know a real love story—one that is more than fiction? It is the idea that is wanted. No attention will be paid to literary stories. The Tribune will not publish any story that is not true. Manuscripts returned. Address Doris Blake, "The Tribune," Chicago.

Takes on Trial.

Ethel from her earliest infancy had known nothing but hardship and struggle. Her mother died two years after her birth, leaving her to the care of her father, who it must be confessed, had little love for the mother or child.

Hardly a year had passed since Ethel's mother's death when her father remarried. Ethel was then 3 years old. Her stepmother had a child of 7, who fought continually with Ethel, but Ethel was always blamed. Her stepmother continually nagged her father about her, so at the age of 7 she went to live with her grandmother on her dead mother's side.

For many years Ethel had a good home and the loving care of her grandmother and at the age of 16 her grandmother died, leaving her a few hundred dollars. She came to Chicago, took a business course, and started in quest of a position. Seeing an ad for a stenographer and secretary Ethel decided to apply.

She walked into the office and an old man with glasses on the desk all noise glared at her and told her to sit down. She laughed and told her she was looking for a woman of about 30 with many years of experience. When Ethel got to the street she missed one of her gloves and retraced her steps. Upon entering the office she noticed a young man whom she later learned was his son, talking to the old man.

Upon her appearance they both looked up and the younger asked if she would take the position. She took her letter for him and when she had finished the older man told her he was going to give her a week's trial.

Two years have passed and Ethel still holds her position. A week ago a banquet was given in honor of Ethel's engagement to her employer's son. A. C.

Chicago U. Scholarships.

One hundred and fifty-six students of the University of Chicago have been granted scholarships under the La Verne Noyes foundation fund, it was announced yesterday. Sixty of the 156 were in the S. A. T. C. or S. N. T. C.

A. C.

T. C.

S. N. T. C.

S. A. T. C.

S. N. T. C.</

SHORT COVERING RETURNS MARKET INTO STRONG ONE

Lowest Prices on Corn
Are Made at the
Opening.

CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

Lowest prices for corn were made yesterday and the highest at the time of the year on January 20. The decline in the market and the advance on short covering. Oats finished at the month with gains of 1/4@1/2c, the latter

in the market.

Short covering by longs it was liberal

to buy than selling. That is to say corn could be bought without influencing the price more was a surprise.

Many in the trade are looking for a further rally in corn futures today, to be followed by a break. Technically the market was said to be in a position where any decided bearishness or heavy selling might force prices lower. A few days ago the market was at the bottom of its lowest observed price since Oct. 1. One trader looked at the live stock figures and remarked that there was a good deal of meat walking around.

A western cash handler is buying January oats here and taking a delivery for shipment. He says they are easier to secure here than at any other point. For the first time in several weeks the seaboard exporters were invited to bid for oats which were to be bought yesterday. One offer of \$4.60 was made, but tract New York now brought back the reply that they probably could be brought from sellers at 4c less. It was reported that 300,000 bushels had been sold to the seaboard, but not confirmed, although one house with New York connections bought 500,000 bushels May, which some construed as possibly indicating export business.

There is very little corn in elevators in western cities. Usually there are good stocks, but they have been almost cleared out in the month of February was a surprise to many in the trade. The best posted people have been saying for some time that the February price would be the same as January, and would not be out of the way to see the March price at the start of the month. The fact that all of the movements to packers have been sufficiently heavy to take care of a good part of their output until now has gone bearing on the February price. The price fixing meeting will be held at Washington Jan. 28. A report early in the day was misconstrued and led to some selling of corn.

Liverpool reported offerings of new crop Argentine oats liberal, with a fair to good demand. Continental receipts are smaller and demand not active. Floating quantities have decreased. The corn supply situation is improving, but distribution is insufficient for demand, despite African clearances are to be larger. The present situation there is bearish for the present, supply of large and meaty large.

A western corn trader who says he is bearish on the economic situation believes that the light stocks here and at terminal markets will not be overlooked in selling corn down. It might be possible that no accumulations will result during the spring months in which case it might be dangerous for the shorts. Generally, he says, when the country elevators have light stocks, Omaha has 255 cars Monday and 125 yesterday, all being disposed of. Most of the grain going in Iowa is from one state to another. The January corn in Chicago and expect to get a delivery of the corn reported as received from Omaha to Kansas City last Saturday was a mistake in the day was misconstrued and led to some selling of corn.

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Corn traders who were bullish construed the announcement from Washington regarding the probable maintenance of hog values through the winter as bullish. Domestic shipping sales 30,000 bushels. Delivery contracts were 78,000 bushels.

Oats to Go to Store.

On reflected the fluctuations in corn and had a range of 1/2@2c, closing at 1/2c, with a car of very fancy at \$1.63.

Government bought 20,000 bushels at \$1.62. Receipts, 46 cars. Milwaukee was higher and Minneapolis unchanged.

Offerings for barley was active and with

small offerings prices were unchanged

higher, with sales at 88@100. The government bought 20,000 bushels at \$1.61.

Receipts, 40 cars. Milwaukee unchanged.

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PLATES-SOUTH
RENT.
ODD APARTMENTS,
strongly advised as desirable, are going to
sum and rents higher next.

BUILDINGS,
ON BOTH ST.
DEALERS AND
ADVERTISING SECTION OF EASY
ADVERTISING, elegant interior.

AWAY AND
RENT. \$115.00
3 baths... 70.00
2 rooms... 45.00
7 rooms... 65.00
12 rooms... 85.00
15 rooms... 105.00
18 rooms... 125.00
21 rooms... 145.00
24 rooms... 165.00
27 rooms... 185.00
30 rooms... 205.00
33 rooms... 225.00
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54 rooms... 365.00
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1296 rooms... 8645.00
1299 rooms... 8665.00
1302 rooms... 8685.00
1305 rooms... 8705.00
1308 rooms... 8725.00
1311 rooms... 8745.00
1314 rooms... 8765.00
1317 rooms... 8785.00
1320 rooms... 8805.00
1323 rooms... 8825.00
1326 rooms... 8845.00
1329 rooms... 8865.00
1332 rooms... 8885.00
1335 rooms... 8905.00
1338 rooms... 8925.00
1341 rooms... 8945.00
1344 rooms... 8965.00
1347 rooms... 8985.00
1350 rooms... 9005.00
1353 rooms... 9025.00
1356 rooms... 9045.00
1359 rooms... 9065.00
1362 rooms... 9085.00
1365 rooms... 9105.00
1368 rooms... 9125.00
1371 rooms... 9145.00
1374 rooms... 9165.00
1377 rooms... 9185.00
1380 rooms... 9205.00
1383 rooms... 9225.00
1386 rooms... 9245.00
1389 rooms... 9265.00
1392 rooms... 9285.00
1395 rooms... 9305.00
1398 rooms... 9325.00
1401 rooms... 9345.00
1404 rooms... 9365.00
1407 rooms... 9385.00
1410 rooms... 9405.00
1413 rooms... 9425.00
1416 rooms... 9445.00
1419 rooms... 9465.00
1422 rooms... 9485.00
1425 rooms... 9505.00
1428 rooms... 9525.00
1431 rooms... 9545.00
1434 rooms... 9565.00
1437 rooms... 9585.00
1440 rooms... 9605.00
1443 rooms... 9625.00
1446 rooms... 9645.00
1449 rooms... 9665.00
1452 rooms... 9685.00
1455 rooms... 9705.00
1458 rooms... 9725.00
1461 rooms... 9745.00
1464 rooms... 9765.00
1467 rooms... 9785.00
1470 rooms... 9805.00
1473 rooms... 9825.00
1476 rooms... 9845.00
1479 rooms... 9865.00

